Bour; "That ne her the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be heid filegal and void." Now, what were the slaves included in this prohibition, in this enforced reputation of payment respecting them t They were the property of citizens of Kautneky, Maryland and Delaware States that had all rejected the Fourteenth Amendment and never been cut of nor attempted to go out of the Union; whose owners had forfeited none of their legal rights under the Constitution; and yet you declared by that article fourteen that article five of the original amendments should be violated and that private property to the amount of many millions should be taken from becost have absolute citizens, who gave you allegiance, to whom you owed the correlative duty of protection—you declared their property should be taken from them, and you repudlated solemnly the payment of your just dent to them for it.

Why, sit, regulatation of a debt is a question of morals.

declared their property should be taken from them, and you repuditated solemnly the payment of your just debt to them for it.

Why, sir, requidation of a debt is a question of mornis. It is not that the debts should be secured by bond, or by any other form of obligation; it is the moral question of indebtedness; and we have no more common phrase applied to a man whom we wish to speak of an honorable man than that "his word is as good as his bond." I had that the regulation by a Government of a just shelf forfeit my word as my bond, and I consider that the regulation by a Government of a just shelt, et the ferm of the obligation be what it may, is a question not in any degree depending on that form, but on the substance of the actual moral obligation of the debtor. This slave property was one of the best recognized species of property in the world. It was recognized by minicipal law; it was recognized by the laws of nations; it was recognized by the laws of the States where it existed, and particularly by the Constitution of the United States. In fact, slave property was the only property final per sellad a voice or hearing and representation in the Congress of the United States. That property, and that slone, had a right of representation given to it in the National connells by giving to be owners of slaves a representation in the Heace of Kepresentatives in the railo of three-fifths in preportion to their numbers. Further than that, in 1864 you passed a law giving to the owners of slaves where they were drafted into the army \$100 bounty for each man so taken; when hey volunteered, to the master of each slave so taken \$300, which was about one-fourth of their admitted value, and you continued to pay in such cases for three years; and then, in 1867, without further compensation, without anything being said in regard to your duties to ward those citizens of your own country who had never fasion them any of their rights, you repealed that law in very short terms and merely declared that "the said payments are here

THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. REASONS FOR AND AGAINST ITS PROPOSED TRANS-FER TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 15 .- The proposition now being considered in the Appropriations Committee to abolish the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a separate ser-vice and to transfer its hydrographic work to the Navy Department and its geodetic work the Geological Survey, is attracting attention is official and scientific circles. It seems probable that the transfer will be recommended.
It is argued in support of the proposed change that the ecientific survey of the coast has now been virtually completed, that the work which remains to be done is mostly hydrographic, and that it can be performed by the Navy Department as efficiently as bythe Survey Surcan, and with a great gain in economy.

Friends of the Coast Survey assert that the principa object of the Navy Department in seeking to obtain con trol of this work is to have more places for its redundant officers; and that the ordinary duties of Naval officers do not prepare them for the execution of scientific work of this character, inasmuch as the skill and experience required can be obtained only by years of familiarity with

Another reason, it is said, for maintaining the survey of a civil basis is found in the fact that, in such an organiza tion there is a feeling that the work and the worker must stand on their merits, the work is not likely to be slighted, as it might be by workers who knew they held life pocitions and could not to be removed except for misdemeanor. As for the work which the Coast Survey has done for the country, n can point, its officers say, to its system of charts, covering every harbor of prominence in the country and nearly all the shore line between them; to its publications relating to terrestrial magnetism and its magnetic charts, to the tide tables of the ports on the Atlantic Guit and Pacific coasts published annually; to the coast pilots for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and Alaska; to its explorations and discoveries in physical hydrography; to its transit of Venus, eclipse and longitude parties in Alaska and foreign countries; to the perfect system of weights and measures, which it has introduced through the United States, and to its work on the Isthmus of Panama, when the Navy Department, which had charge of the entire work, was compelled to call upon the Coast Survey for the execution of such part it it as related to land operations. must stand on their merits, the work is not likely

for the execution of seen party of the coperations.

Finally, the officers of the survey ask whether it is likely that such work as this can be better done by officers who are unfamiliar with trimonetric methods, inexperienced in the use of instruments, and unfamiliar with the history of the previous exploration of the coast; and whether official or personal courtesy will permit the transfer from a department of an important bureau without officially calling upon the head of that department for an expression of his views upon the subject.

EX-SENATOR BOUTWELL AS AN AUTHOR. HE WRITES A HISTORY AND DEFENCE OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- "Why I am a Republican—a history of the Republican party, a defence of its policy and the reasons which justify its continuance, is the title of a work written by George 8. Boutwell, which will be published in a few days. It traces the history of the party from its inception down to the present day. One chapter is devoted to the repeal of the Missouri One chapter is devoted to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; one to the campaign of 1856 and the Stringde in Kansas; one to the sreat Senatorial contest of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas. The financial receive of the party is discussed, as well as its protective tariff policy, its administration of the public land, and its attimate toward public education. The hook will also contain biographies of Blaine and Logan.

Its author hopes the work will be useful in the coming political campaign, as well as of permanent value to the behitful student.

A REQUISITION FOR ENO.

Washington, June 15,-Assistant District Attorney Adams, of New-York, visited the State Depart ment yesterday and laid before the Secretary of State the warrant of the Governor of New-York for the arrest of John C. Eno, on the charge of forgery. The necessary papers to secure the extradition of Eno were thereupon nade out and signed by the President and given to a demade out and signed by the President and given to a de-tective, who accompanied the Asidstant District-Attorney, and who started with them for Canada vesterday after-noon. The State Department also formally informed the British Minister in this city, in accordance with the pro-visions of the Extradition treaty with Great Britain, that requisition was made for the surrender of Eno by the Canadian authorities under that treaty.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

A DENSE SMOKE FROM BURNING OIL.

An immense column of dense black smoke rose suddenly from the northern part of Brooklyn yesterday morning, and at a height of 600 feet slowly floated off westward on the breeze. It was made the more distinet by the background of deep blue sky, in which not a cloud, save the smoke cloud, appeared. Many person watched it while on their way to church, or the parks, and concluded that an oil factory in Greenpoint or Hunter's Point was in flames. It was the Kings County Oil Works of the Sone & Fleming manufacturing company, limited, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. The fire broke out in a steam still in the part of the works The fire broke out in a steam still in the part of the works in Kingsland-ave., near Greenpoint-ave., and Newtown Creek. With a saddenness most startling, the still axplosied and the flames spread to the adjoining tanks and stills. A small river of burning oil ran out upon the Kingsland meadows. It was from this burning oil that the vast clouds of smoke arose. Firemen and engines were soon present and the fire was controlled in a short time. Some tanks of oil which were scorched were saved by covering them with wet blankets and the fire was confined to the block in which it broke out. The loss was placed at about \$50,000, but an exact estimate could not be made. The insurance companies had no risks on the works. A fire occurred in the same place about a year ago.

ago.

The firemen and employes of the company made great efforts to prevent the burning oil from flowing out on Newtown Creek, where there were a large number of vessels. They rigged a rough pontoon of timber at the bridge, over the small creek which passes under kingsland-ave., and checked the outward flow of burning oil, the firemen meanwhile deloging the timber with water. The success of the attempt was materially aided by an incoming tide which backed the blazing oil upon the meadows.

#### LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Bosros, June 13 .- A two-story wooden building, a two-story stable, a storage shed, and a large quantity of seasoned lumber at Albany and Lehigh sts., this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The property was owned by W. E. Gutterson, B. T. Cobb, and Bailey and Draper. The loss is \$36,000. The property

LANCASTER, June 13.—The tobacco warehouse of Harmon Grabill, with adjourning buildings, near Petersburg. in this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$10,000; the insurance \$7,000. BIDDEFORD POOL, Me., June 15-A fire which

originated in the Yates House, entirely consumed that loss is about \$30,000; and the insurance is \$15,000. The loss on the Yates House is \$20,000; it was insured \$12,000. structure, together with some neighboring houses. The ECHICAGO, June 15 .- A dispatch from Toleston, Ind., to

The Inter-Ocean says that the Hammond House and an adoining skating rink, in that place, were burned this morning. Loss, \$10,000; insured. A dispatch from Bay City, Mich, to The Inter-Ocean

says that the sawmill and salt works of Corsean. Hamilton & McGregar were burned last night. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$24,000.

ADDING INSULTTO INJURY,—Chorus of Young Cricketers (to Old Gent, whose shin has acted as "long stop" to a swift round-arm bowl): "Thank you, air!

## SPORTS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

OAR AND SAIL WELL PATRONIZED. BOATING ON THE HARLEM AND IN THE SOUND-

CROWDS AT OAK POINT-REGATTAS. The Harlem River presented its usual gay Sunday appearance yesterday. In the morning the weather was raw and the wind coming in strong, fitful gusts from the northeast. Few oarsmen cared to go out. In the afternoon, however, the wind shifted around to the southeast and was light. sun shone warmly, and lovers of the row and sail hoats were out in force. The "boats-to-let" men did a big business, and family parties in wherries were numerous. Bass have begun to run in the Harlem men did a big business, and meanly all the skiffs were engaged early in the day by fishermen. At the boat club houses everything was busy, and a large proportion of the boats were called into requisition. At the Metropolitan Boat Club, Gay Nagie, J. Murphy Oliver Bates and J. Brundage were out in singles. The eight-oared barge with a full passenger list public around the Bronx Kills to Oak Point. Peterson, of the Unions, was out, and a number of single and double soulls were on the river. The Nassans were represented by their six-oared gig, four-oared scull, and several singles and doubles. Morse and Page, the champion double scullers of the river, were out for a short time. Frank Sabulka and J. F. O'Niel, of the Nosparelis, were out for a short time. Frank Sabulka and J. F. O'Niel, of the Nosparelis, were followed the Atalanta and Gramercy Clubs were all well represented. T. A. Bingham, of the Metropolitan Boat Club, gave an exhibition of fancy sculling in front of the club house.

At Oak Point there was a good crowd of pleasure seekers, including a number of ynchtames and oarsmen. In the afternoon the crowd was entertained by George Gastel and "Fred" Plaisted who were out for a little while in single shells for practice pulls. The weather all day was fine for yachting. In the morsing the beats out were the Sasqua, Feerless, Spray, Henry Ward Beecher, Datsy, Undine, Mayotta, Mary Gibson, Gorinna K., Gill Blas, Minnile, Gussle V., Clam Shell, Albanh, Jesse, Daisy and Annie.

The eabin yachts of the Harlem and Knickerbocker clubs are getting ready for their summer cruises. The Sarq, of the Knickerbocker Club, returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip up the Sound. The Peerless, of the Harlem Club, expects to start on a cruise of a mouth up the sound and New-England coast about the first of July. The Sasqua, Henry Ward Receher, batt of the larler of the salling of the Harlem regatta, which was not sailed last Thurday, in consequence of the failure of the wind, has not been definitely sottled; but it is probable t and East rivers, and nearly all the skiffs were engaged

definitely sottled; but it is probable that the day solvely will be saine 24.

The annual regatta of the East River Yacht Club will be sailed to-day from a point opposite the club-house, at Greenpoint, to and around the Gangway buoy and return. The club has some fast beats and there is considerable rivalry among them. The race of the day will be between the cabin sloops Mistake, Snoozer, N. H. Holmes, Mary Gibson and Snoezer No. 2.

THE METROPOLITAN NINE IN THE VAN. BOSTON TAKES THE LEAD FROM PROVIDENCE-

STATE OF THE BASEBALL CONTESTS. In the several baseball pennant races the centestants have settled down to hard work. Last week's games have put the Boston nine ahead in the League games have put the Boston nine ahead in the League race, with Providence second, and New-York a close third. Buffalo has jumped into fourth place. Some people think that the Boston, Providence and New-York nines will defeat one another, and then some Westerz club will earry off the pennant. New-York beats Boston. Beston beats Providence, and Providence beats New-York, a state of affairs that may ruin the chances of all three clubs.

Last week's games were watched with great interest, particularly those between the Boston and Providence nines. The New-York Club had excellent opportunity to improve its position, but, through careless playing and poor team work, it lost three games to the Philadelphia nine, and, in consequence, is still in third place. The Chicago and Cleveland Clubs fell off in their playing has week, and the betroit, Boston and Buffalo nines did the best work. The full record of all the games won and lost to date oy each club is as follows:

Clube.	Boston	Providence	New-York	Enffalo	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	Games Won	Games Played.
Boston Providence New York Buttalo Chickto Philadelphia Cleveland Detroit	2 4 1 0 0 0	4 0 1 9 1 0	3 6 9 0 0	3 3 3 2 2 1	4 3 2 3 1 2 3	8 25 28 20	314542	3 4 4 5 4 2 3	28 24 24 17 15 19 10 9	36 34 37 34 88 87 83 84
Games Lost	8	10	13	17	18	25	23	25		

The Metropolitan Club, by its excelient work last week, has a lead of four games in the American Association race. The Louisville Club is second. The Brooklyn Club has a poor chance for honors. The Allegheny, Toledo, Washington and Indianapoits Clubs are out of the race. The Metropolitans are doing excellent work, playing a careful rame. The games this week with the Columbus Club will be watched with interest. The record to date is sublained: is eighth, and having lost six more games than it has won.

Ctubs.	Metropolitan	Loniaville	Athletic	Columbus	Baltimore	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Allegheny	Toledo	Indianapolis	Washington	Games Won
Metropolitan Lauisville Athietic Columbus Baltimore Cincinnati St. Louis Brooklyn Allegheny Toledo Indianapolis Washington	0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 1 1	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	0 2 1 3 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	022 22200001	3 0 2 1 0 3 0 1 0 0	1 0 4 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	101400 :20200	0 2 3 2 1 5 0 2 1	6 0 5 2 0 1 2 1 1 2 0	862023402	20345110000	52520313020	24 20 20 10 18 18 18 16 7

In the Inter-collegiate championship race, the Yale and Harvard nines are in front, with Brown third and Am gerst fourth. The nines from Princeton and Dartmouth are distanced, and have no chance for the pennant. The Yale doys are playing an excellent game, and many seem to think that they will win the pennant-easily. The record of the games played to date is as follows:

Gan Gan Dar Prin Ann Hau

Clubs.	0,	rvard	WD	herat	necton	tmonth	nes Won	nes Played
Yale	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 1 0	1 2 2 1	2 1 1	775421	8 10 8 8 9
Games L. s'	1	3	3	4	7	8	26	53

to be confined to five clubs, with the chances greatly in favor of Manager Lucas's St. Louis club, which has a fine record, having lost only three out of 29 games played. The Philadelphia, Washington, and Kausas City nines bring up the rear and have little chance of improving

follows:	The games won a	na lone to a	
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Player
St. Louis		3	29
Cincinnati		13	32
Bo-t m	19	12	31
Philadelphia		23	32
Washington		20	27

Crowds continue to flock to Prospect Park, Brooklyn to witness the contests between the clubs belonging to the Long Island Amateur Association. The Stars are first with five victories and no defeats, with the Daunt-less club a good second. The Mouree, Franklin and Williamsburg Athletic Club will not trouble the leaders

very much. The st.	anding of each	i cimo is a		To
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	play
Stat		1	5	- 6
Patnam		2		- 9
Bedford	3	2	5	9
Commercial	3	2 .	5	9
Monroe		1	5	9
Williamsburg, A. C	0	5	5	9
The Metropolitan	and Colum	bus nine	will pla	ay at
Materialitan Purk i	and the Tojeth	o and Bro	OKIVE DI	вен ағ
Washington Park.	Brooklyn, to	HILBY. I	TO WOM.	- I OLK
League club will o	cross bats wi	th the B	oston ch	ub at

THE YACHT RACE AROUND LONG ISLAND. The great ocean race around Long Island will be started about 3 J'clock this afternoon. The course will be from the Narrows around Montauk Point, finish ing at Matinnecock buoy in the Sound. The judges boat, Luckenback, will leave Pier No. 3, East River, at 2 o'clock to start the yachts and will accompany them a short distance. The yacht will have to keep to the westward of the Romer Beacon on the way out, so that the sloops cannot a march on the vessels of deeper draught by sailing over the more shallow waters to Northeast. The probable starters are the schoonery Montauk, Grayling, Fortuna, Rath, Columbia and Fleetwing; the sloops Gracle, Elidegard, Athlou and Fannie, and the cutters Bedouin, licen, Oriva and Isis. William R. Travers has offered a \$500 cup to be competed for by the first class sloops and cutters, and ex-Commodore Smith, of the New-York Yacht Club, has offered a \$300 cup for the same value for the schooners. Commodore Regers of the Seawanhaka club has offered a \$300 cup for the second class sloops and cutters. The race will be one which will test the relative seagoing qualities of sloops and cutters as a shorter one could not. As representative yachts of both types will be in the race the result will be looked for with interest. As to the schooners, the Gravling will undoubtedly make a great effort to wreat the honors from the Montank, and the Ruth and Fleetwing will do some fine sailing. All sorts of wind and weather may be expected and all sorts of waters, calm and beistereus, will be sailed through Each yachtsman has already marked out in his mind the course that he will take after saying good-bye to Sandy Hook.

On the run down to Montank Point the fleet will proba march on the vessels of deeper draught

ably keep pretty well together. After the eastern extremity of Long Island is once reached, some will probably go up through Gardner's Bay and thence into the Sound by way of Plum Gut, while others will pass through the Race. The judges at the finish will be furnished by the Larchmont Yacht Club. The members of the New-York Yacht Club have been offered the freedom of the club-houses and grounds at Larchmont, and many of them will undoubtedly be there to see the yachts come in. The race will be sailed without time allowance.

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS. Twenty-eight birds entered in the Hudson Homing Pigeon Club's fourth race of the season were Homing Figers Charles, Ohio, at 6:15 a. m. yesterday liberated in Steubenville, Ohio, at 6:15 a. m. yesterday

with the atmosphere conditions favorable, the air being clear and wind southwest. The first return was to the clear and wind southwest. The first return was to the clear and wind southwest. The first return was to the loft of S. Van Morae, Brooklyn, at 6:54 p. m.; time out, 12 hours, 37 minutes, distance, 345-5-10 miles; average speed, 8:0045 yards a minute. The outries in the race were S. Van Morae and J. R. Husson each fire; G. K. Bradchaw and J. C. Optiz each four; J. Ballard and A. Allen each three; T. F. Goldman, M. D. Maguire and J. Iversen each one. In 1880 and 1882 this journey was made in about aine hours, in 1883 in about six hours, and this year the best time for the Newark and Hudson Clubs has been about twelve hours.

The birds of E. H. Conovar, Keyport, N. J., returned in the race from Carlotte, N. C., 500 miles, two weeks ago, were brought to the office of the Federation in this city yosterday for countermarking for a journey for public record from Atlanta, Ga., 725 miles. The entries in the race are the three hers Doubful, Lost One and Baby Mige, and the bine cock Jersey Boy. These birds returned from the five-hundred-mile journey apparently as fresh as from a hundred-mile ily for exercise, having lest little in weight or condition. All were hatched in April or May of last year, and made their first journeys in August and September. If they return from this journey in sufficient good feather to be sent again before their moult begins, they will be flown from some station a thousand miles from hours.

# THE CLOSING YEAR AT WESLEYAN.

PRIZE SPEAKING-THE COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ] MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13 .- The college year now closing has been the most successful one ever known in the history of Wesleyan University. There are 201 students, the largest number the University has ever had, of which eighteen are young ladies. The institution, now fifty-three years old, has during the last few years received generous sums from leading Methodist laymen, and its endowment fund now foots up to more than \$900,000, including the \$100,000 Seney scholarship fund; and its real estate is valued at \$500,000. The various collections in the Museum of Natural History are large and valuable, and during the past year they have been enriched by a number of addi-

There will be some changes made in the faculty before the next term opens. Professor James Cooke Van Benschoten, the Jane A. deney prefessor of the Greek Language and Literature. goes to Athens, Greece, as the Director of the American school established there two years ago by the association formed by the leading American colleges for the promo-tion of historical and archaeological studies on classical sites. Professor Goodwin, of Harvard College, was the

tion of historical and archæological studies on classical sites. Professor Goodwin, of Harvard College, was the first director. He was succeeded by Professor Packard, of Yale College, and the recent selection of Professor Van Benæchoten as the third man to fill that post is highly gratifying to the students and friends of Wosleyan. Professor Abram W. Harris, tutor in mathematics and Registrar of the University, and Professor Thomas H. Eckfeldt, tutor in Greek, will both spend the next year in Europe.

The examinations of the senior class have begun, the Examining Committee being composed of the Rev. Messrs. William V. Kelley, D. D., Edward Canningham and J. O. Peck, D. D., of the New-York E as Conference, the Rev. Messrs. Prederick C. Woods and T. W. Bishop, of the New-England Conference, the Rev. Dr. Snyder, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Middletown, and Costello Lippitt, a lay member of Norwich. Conn. The members of the Junior Sophomovs and Freshman classes are earnestly "gradding" for their examinations, which begin on Tuesday next.

The annual contest for the prizes given by Mrs. L. P. Miller for the best debates of the junior class, and the one given by Professor Ralph C. Hippard for the best speaker among the freshmen, took place recently in Memorial Chapel. The debate was upon the question, "Resolved, That appropriations from the Freshury of the United States should now be made in support of common schools, such appropriations to be distributed among the States in proportion to their litteracy." Messrs. F. B. Uphan, of Medison, N. J., and W. E. Rewell, of Merrimac, Mass., supported the resolution. It was opposed by Messrs. E. P. Clark, of Slerra Madre, Cal., and A. E. Sutherland, of Andover, N. Y. Declamations were delivered by Walter R. Breed, Lynn, Mass., Buell O. Campbell, St. Albans, Vt.; Joseph C. Reckwell, North Adms, Mass.; and Odell S. Smith, New-York City. The singing was furnished by the University gice club. The glee club has been winning great praise under the direction of John

Commencement Day, and c be examined the next day.

### STOWAWAY AND FINANCIER.

From Truth (London).

The career of Dr. Strousberg, who has just died a pauper at Berlin, was more curious than edifying. He came over to England as a stowa say, and he obtained employment as a compositor on a provincial journal. He was next heard of as the keeper of a sort of nighthouse in London. Returning to Berlin, he was employed as a translator at the British Embassy. An English contractor had obtained a concession for a Prussian railway, and had expended considerable sums in preliminary surveys, etc. He came to Berlin, and was recommended at the Embassy to employ Strousberg in investigating the real value of the concession. Strousberg rejorted that it was valueless, and then obtained it for himself. This was the origin of his fortune. He afterward obtained contracts to make railroads in Roumania. Certain bonds were to be issued with a Roumanian guarantee as soon as the railroads were completed. The bonds were printed and placed in a strong box. Strousberg and two trustees each had a key of the box, which could only be opened with the three keys. The intelligent financialist cansed two fidase keys to be fabricated, opened the box, abstracted the bonds, and sold them. A number of Prussian graudees were compromised in this swindle, and to avoid exposure. Prince Bismarck forced the Roumanian Government to arrange the matter. Strousberg had a huge house in Berlin, and entertained largely. A few years ago he came over to London and took a house in Grosvenor Place, with a view of shinlargely. A few years ago he came over to London and took a house in Grosvenor Place, with a view of shining in London society. In this, however, he failed. He then engaged in some Rassian speculations which rained him.

#### HOW OSCAR GOT MARRIED.

From Truth (London).
Neltie went to see Osear Wilde's wedding, and was Nelie went to see Oscar Wilde's wedding, and was immensely amused, on arriving at the church (St. James's, Sussex Gardens), to find that the bridegroom had given orders that none should be admitted unless they had his card. Of course, it was quite right that a certain portion of the church should be set apart at weddings for the friends of the bride and bridegroom; but for a man to issue his commands as to who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to a public place of worship is a little too ridiculous. Nellie got in, however, notwithstanding her being unprovided with Mr. Oscar Wilde's visiting card. She says the bride's dress was pretty, chiefly on account of its perfect simplicity. Her veil was peculiar, being of gaaze or open-meshed spun silk, or something unusual. The bridesmaids' harmonies of terra-cotta and primrose were spoiled by white hats and feathers. Nellie says it was the funniest thing in the world to see the couracting parties and the best man posing in studied attitudes during the ceremony. Fancy a man being married with his head on one side, like a "tired" lily, his hand on his hip, and his legs disposed according to a preconcerted arrangement. The bridesmaids carried lovely lilies. Lady Wilde "snatched" her new daughter to her heart with some effusion, and the bridegroom kissed the bride with much calmth and coolth in the presence of a somewhat limited congregation. somewhat limited congregation.

#### DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

From The Whitehall Review.

A most amusing example of dignity and impudence was witnessed during one of the exceedingly hot days of last week. The scene was by the wall of the gardens of Buckingham Palace; the performers were a sentry and a small boy of the "Gavroche" school. Gavroche had somehow or other become possessed of a small gaily-colored paper fan, and was lounging along Buckingham Palace Road, fanning himself with all the dignity of a drawing-room beauty. Suddenly his eye fell upon the soldier, looking intensely hot in his searlet uniform. With a comic air of assumed pity the small boy rushed toward the perspiring warring and praneed backward before him on his beat, gravely fanning him with the gaudy little paper fan. The effect was intensely ladicrous, and even the offended dignity of the sentinel had to relax into a good-humored grin, which softened the effect of the martial objurations with which he addressed his tormentor. Content with his success, Gavroche walked off fanning himself lustily, and with an air of extreme benevolence and care for others impressed on every line of his droll little countenance.

MARRIAGE OF E. L. GODKIN. Edward Lawrence Godkin, editor of The Evening Post, was married on Saturday at the Church of the Hely Communion to Miss Katherine Sands, daughter of the late Abraham B. Sands. The wedding was a quest one. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the church. The course left the city that day for a two weeks trip.

## CLEVELAND'S FINAL ACTION.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SUPPLY BILL.

ITEMS DISAPPROVED AND SOME OF THE REASONS ALBANY, June 15 .- At a late hour last night Governor Cleveland filed his disapproval of a number of the appropriations in the Supply bill, which was acted upon by the Legislature. Among the items not already published are the following: For repairs to the Binghampton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, \$7,790; for the Homospathic Asylum at Middletown \$25,000; for the wdow of Henry Gallien, Deputy State Controller, \$4,000; for Mrs. Catharine D. Pierson, widow of the Journal Clerk of the Senate, \$800; for the State Museum of Natural History, \$400. 
For the Western House of Refuge, for fitting up and

furnishing four shops for the employment of instructors and for incidental expenses, to establish a school of Technology \$15,000; for compensation for loss of earnings growing out of the change of the hour for schools and in withdrawing 100 boys from the shoe shop \$6,900. "This is objected to and not approved writes the Governor for the reason that the institution for which these appropriations are intended has within a few months n investigated by a committee from its Board of Man agers and also by another appointed by the last Assembly. Each committee reported that such a condition of affairs had been permitted to exist in this reformatory as to say the least was calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the management and thus diminish its nsefulness. Since these reports were made public efforts to fill the places of some of the managers, whose terms had expired, failed in such a manner as to indicate plainly a determination on the part of at least some members of the Board to perpetuate its management. It is well for taxpayers to know whether the State has control of these institutions and it is well for the people to inquire whether abuses in a house of refuge "intended for the care of children, should not be corrected by a change of management. I have earefully abstained from any interference with appropriations for the maintenance and repair of this institution as now conducted; but I

deem it my duty to prevent the present management from extending its field of operations at the expense of the State."

For the controller to be expended under the supervision of the officer of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association in the excettion of a suitable and permanent monument to mark the positions occupied by the New-York troops in the decisive battle of Gettysburg and in preserving, reproducing and perpendicing the several de-York troops in the decisive battle of Genysburg and preserving, reproducing and perpetuating the several defensive works thrown up by them, the sum of \$19,000 Objected to and not approved for the reason that the appropriation is to be expended under the supervision of society, the purposes of which seem but little understoo and which appears to be a private corporation or associated.

society, the purposes of which seed opporation or association.

For collecting under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State all the journals and papers extant kept by the officers and soldiers of Sullivan, a rany during the campaign of 1779 against the Six Nations of Indians, \$5,990. Objected to for the reason that the matter to be collected does not seem to be of sufficient public importance to justify the expenditure.

For the commissioners of Quarantine for the purchase of a new boarding tag for the use of the Health officer, \$7,900; for repairs to buildings, roofs, gutters and plumbing for repairs to the riprap, for a new platform and new timbers for the docks at Hoffman Island, and for repairs thereof \$2,500; for printing and general repairs to the buildings and roofs of the residences of the Health Officer and his deputy at the upper quarantine estation. \$1,000. Objected to for the reason that they are either not decimed necessary to the maintenance of the quarantine department, or are such expenditures as should be usade by the Health Officer, if essential to the performance of his duties, and met from the coorrious income he claims from fees which he is still allowed to retain.

BILLS PERMITTED TO DIE.

LARGE NUMBER OF MEASURES LEFT UNSIGNED ALBANY, June 15 .- The Governor has left about 140 bills unsigned. Among the number are the following: For creating an additional Aqueduct Commissioner of New-York; the publication of laws relating to the poor; regulating the defence of suicide by life insurance companies in case of insanity; repealing certain acts, superceded by the Consolidation net, relative to New-York City; relative to appeals from Surrogate's order; amouding the law relative of amusement in New-York; authorizing the State Board of Claims to hear certain quarntine claims; supplying certificates to discharged soldiers; incorpor-ating the Safety Elevator Insurance Company; appointing 500 additional policemen in New-York; amending section 528 of the Criminal Code: bell, St. Albans, Vt.; Joseph C. Rockwell, North Adams, Mass.; and Odell S. Smith, New-York City. The singing was farnished by the University glee club. The glee club has been winning great praise under the direction of John Camp, Class of '78. It has given concerts in New-York; Boston, Springfield, Mass., Newark, N.J., and other large cities, and it is probably the best ever organized here.

The boating club has fraised several thousand dollars for its new boat house, and with its new equipments the members hope to add new glory to their past record. Addison L. Green, Class of '85, is the director of the club.

The prize declamation contest of the Junior and Sophomore classes will take place on Friday evening next, June 20. The Rev. Dr. John W. Beach, the president, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning, June 22. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Boston, will deliver the Department; relative to the Sanking Fund of New-York; amending sections 312 of the Banking Law of 18-2; tmproving the Evening. On Tucsday morning the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place. The eleventh quadrennial celebration of the Edectics will be held in the evening, with Stephen H. Olis, of New-York, as the orator. On Wednesday, June 25, the Alumni Association will hold its business meeting and featival, and there will be reunious of the members of the classes of '59, '69, '74, '77 and '81. Thursday, June 25, the Alumni Association will hold its business meeting and featival, and there will be reunious of the members of the classes of '59, '69, '74, '77 and '81. Thursday, June 25, the Alumni Association will hold its business meeting and featival, and there will be reunious of the members of the classes of '59, '69, '74, '77 and '81. Thursday, June 26, will be Commencement Day, and candidates for admission will be examined the next day. Railroad Caw relative to the payment of second taxes by the railroad companies; amending the Business Incorporation Act of 1875; probibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors under the are of fourteen; extending the existence of corporations organized under the general laws; relative to the inheritance of real property by filegitimate children; relative to the Park Department of New-York; changing the many or plan of New-York City; laying out exterior streets in New-York; authorizing New-York City to contribute \$50,000 to the Bartholdi statue fund; amending Section 791 of the Code of Civil Procedure; incorporating the New-York Transit Company; preventing the unlawful wearing of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic; amending Section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure; amending Section 315 and 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; amending Sections 315 and 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; relative to the protection of the Bay of New-York, and to shore inspectors; relating to the gas companies of Kinga County; amending Section 600 of the New-York City Consolidation act, regulating the Code of Criminal Procedure; amending Sections 501, 507, 607, 659, 661 and 601 of the New-York City Consolidation act, regulating the Code of City City City City City; the Pairing Bill; to incorporate the 23d Regiment of Veterans; to incorporate the 71st Regiment of Veterans.

#### A RLOW TO MUNICIPAL REFORM. WHAT IS SAID OF THE FAILURE TO SIGN THE MU-NICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The friends of the Municipal Reform bills which were recently passed by the Legislature of this State were dumfounded yesterday by the intelligence that Governor Cleveland had withheld his signature from the Tenure of Office act and the act known as "An act to provide for a more efficient government of the Department of Parks in the City of New-York." The surprise was not so great in the latter case as in the former for the reason that Senator Gibbs's Tenure of Office act was looked upon practically as a child of the Governor's own brain. It was presented to the Legislature after consultation with Governor Cleveland and to meet a need which he had himself pointed out. It was the most talked about of all the reform bills, and though it was known that the Governor had urged objec-tions to the wording of the Park bill, there was no reason for believing that he had the slightest objection to the Tenure of Office bill.

There was so much indignation at the Governor's action yesterday that it is hardly a question but that a ringing protest will be sent up to Albany from a mass meeting of the friends of the measures devised to protect the city from the abuses practised under the present system of administering the affairs of several municipal departments. Intimations were freely expressed that Governor Cleveland had not only been recreant to the trust which the friends of reform had placed in him, but had insulted the intelligence of the framers and supporters of the bill by the reasons assigned by him for withholding his signature. The motive was openly said to be the desire of Governor Cleveland to curry favor with certain powerful Democratic politians in this city whose representatives have been extremely active in Albany ever since the Chicago Convention. There have been whisperings that the Governor's advisers since he got the Presidential bee in bounet have not been men devoted to the cause which the reform bills were calculated to work out, and to their influence and the political ambition awakened with new force in the breast of Governor Cleveland is ascribed the change which seems to have come over the spirit of his dreams, with relation to the Tenure of Office act in particular.

Henry N. Beers, the Secretary of the Council of Reform speaking of the action of Governor Cleveland last night, said: "Governor Cleveland's action has astounded us. His objection to the Tenure of Office Act is weak, illogical and inconsistent. He is trifling with the common sense of the public. Had be objected to the bill on principle it would have been inconsistent with his course with reference to the bill, but to object to it on the ground of what he calls its defects is childish. I understand him to specify as a defect that the bill, as it stands now, fixes and regulates the terms of office of only such officers as shall be appointed during the remainder of his term, and that under it the next Mayor can only appoint successors to such officers as shall be appointed by the present Mayor during the remainder of his term. This was the very purpose of the bill, and Governor Cleveland knew it. It was never intended that it should change the

general tenure of office and method of appointment. There was no secret about it. The operation of the bill was to get Hubert O. Thompson out of office. He is considered a too costly a luxury in the manner in which he wastes public money. The Governor knew it, but by vetoing this bill he has made it extremely difficult to

public money. The Governor knew it, but by vetoing this bill he has made it extremely difficult to accomplish that end.

"In whatever way you look at it the case is most aggravating. We have given the Mayor extra power by taking off the Aldermanic check, and now the Governor defeats what he himself declared to be a measure which would have to be introduced before he would agree to sign the Aldermanic bill. Thereby all the advantages gained by the other bills is lost, and Hubert O. Thompson, with the \$4.000,000 of his own department and the untold millions of the Aqueduct Commission, will have pienty of money to handle for the next municipal and general election. It is nonsense for the Governor to talk of surprise in consection with this bill. It was in his hands a week, if not a fortunght, before the adjournment of the Legislature. Besides he has repeatedly intimated that he was satisfied with it. It was drawn up with the express purpose, and nothing else, of reaching the two officers whose terms expire this year. When the Aldermanic bill was shown him before it was introduced he discussed it and said it was 'one-legged' and would not accomplish the ends at which it was aimed. He showed the need of this Tenure of Office bill alone; and he did not sign it until this Tenure of Office bill had been submitted to him. This was the substance of his conference with a subcommittee of six of the Committee of Fifty-tince. He feared the bill depriving the Aldermen of the, confirming power would give the incoming Mayor of 1834 the power to de mischief. He had the whole system of bills before him before he took action.

"As to the Park bill I can say that there has been an active correspondence between the Governor and the friends of the bill in reference to it. The original bill contends to have three commissioners to serve, the first two years term. A letter was written to the Governor on June 9 pointing out that though there was the confusion of language complaned of, yet the main provisions of the bill were explicit, a

THE YALE CREW AND THE COOK STROKE. A LONG SWING REPLACES THE JERK THAT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15 .- Yale is beginning to show a feverish longing to snatch from Harvard her long-held supremacy with the oar. In previous years Yale has been too confident of victory. But the sur-prising defeats of the last two years have had a salutary effect. The latest news from the boat-house as to the progress the crew is making with its new stroke and the opinions of the heating experts on the prospect of victory or defeat on the Thames next week are eagerly sought. One reason of the interest taken in the coming race is that this year Yale will be represented by a crew and stroke entirely different from those of the last three years. Hitherto her crow has been heavier than Harvard's; this year it will be lighter. The short, rapid vards; this year it will be intricate our rigging have been discarded for the graceful swinging stroke which Captain "Bob" Cook made famous years ago. Captain "Bob" has himself superintended much of the practising of the crew this year and has do se all he could to point out the way to victory. He ran up to the col-lege yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia and last evening went down the harbor with Captain Norris K. Hill of last year's crew, who is the regular coach this year. When out of the reach of curious eyes, the crew were timed over a four-mile stretch. The time made is a secret, but it is understood to have been slow,

even allowing for the roughness of the water. The new stroke is a steady, determined and fieree pull at the oar from the time it drops into the water till the flush is reached. The arms are straightened out, the back held rigid, and the legs brought into full play. The result is that every particle of strength in the boat is absorbed. There is a gradual recover of the body, while the recover of the arms and hands is short and sharp, but recover of the arms and hands is short and sharp, but graceful. This throws the oars back quickly for a fresh stroke while the slower movement of the body does not so seriously retard the movement of the boat as did last year's jerk. At no time is the boat at a stand-still. At one time in last evening's trial, the crew made 36 of these strokes per minute; but the average rate was 33 and 34 per minute. The chief cause of anxiety to Yale lies in the fact that her crew is of so light weight and so little experience as compared with the eight men who will champion the crimson at New-London. The following is the composition of the two crews as they are at present practising:

Position	Name.	Class.	Ago.	H eight. Feet. Inches.	Weight Pounds.
2, 3, 5, 7,	R. S. Storrs Charles B. Hobbs H. W. Patten Alfred Cowles F. G. Peters J. H. Parrott J. F. Scott	'85 '85 '86 '86 '80 L. H.	20 91 23 91 91 91 24 20	5 10 5 11 5 81 <sub>9</sub> 6 6 5 61 <sub>9</sub> 5 10	159 169 167 168 178 175 162
Cox-wain. Substitute	H. R. Flanders L. E. Cadwell Charles S. Dodge Robert Appleton	*85 *86 *85	s. s.s. 19 19	5 9 5 11 6 1	159 76 1574 158

7 and
Captain R. P. Perkins.....
Stroke W. S. Bryant....
Cozawan C. B. Dayis...
Sg. stitute Arthur Keth...
Substitute J. R. Yocum....

defeat.

On Tuesday afternoon the Yale crew will leave New-Haven for their quarters on the Thames. They will take with them a new Water's paper shell, a cedar shell of the regulation length recently built for them by Keast, of this city, has year, a shell, single shell and the launch. Both the new shells have been fitted up with aliding seats. Though both are good boa's, the paper one is just now most in favor with the crew.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND THE CHINESE. MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN

-SERVICES IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Three hundred and fifty Chinamen were seated in the body of the Presbyterian Church at Four-teenth st. and Second-ave. last evening, and the rest of the church was filled with people assembled to units in religious exercises conducted in two lan-guages. Conspicuous among those on the platform was Hzu Yung Ming, the Chinese Consul General, arrayed in the costume of his rank, who, though himself still a disciple of Confucius, advised his country-men to attend the Christian Sunday sensols. There are twenty-one of these schools for Chinese exclusively in this city and Brooklyn, and most of the Asiaties present last evening are regular attendants and have embraced Christianity. The Rev. F. H. Marling, pastor of the church, presided, and prayer was offered in the Chinese language by the Rev. Frederick Masters, an English missionary, who has spent ten years in China and has recently arrived in this country. Hymns were sung and further religious exer cises were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Albert Erdman, of Morristown, N. J., and Somerville, of this city.

A brief address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellenwood, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in which he declared that the Chinese were an industrious, frugal, peaceable race and were being distributed over the world, following the Anglo-Saxon; and it seemed to him as if the hand of God was in it and that these two sturdy races were brought together for a great work in the future.

brought together for a great work in the future. The immigration question, he said, he did not desire to enter into, but there were now a large number of Chinese in this country anxious to lears, and they should be educated and brought up to the Christian standard. The Rev. Mr. Masters preached alsermon in the Chinese language from Timothy it, 5, declaring that there is one God and one mediator between God and man. R. Bassett, president of the Chinese Sunday-school Union, explained the character of the work dene among the Chinese in this city and Brooklyn, and asked for aid in carrying it ou.

Han Yung Ming, the Chinese Consul-General, addressed his countrymen is their vernacular, culogizing the Sunday-schools and urging diligence, virtue and abstinence from oplum and drinking habits on the part of the scholars. He declared that the teachings of Christianity, especially in regard to rewards and punlahments, were similar to those of Confucius, and expressed his joy that so many people here were interested in teaching the Chinese. A collection was subsequently taken up for the schools, the Chinamen generally contributing and the Consul General giving \$40 to the cause.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

THE NOMINATIONS APPROVED.

THE STRENGTH OF BLAINE'S NOMINATION.

Wharton Barker in The Philadelphia American.

The strength of Mr. Blaine's nomination lies in the fact that it was desired by the great majority of Republicans in the Republican States. This is a fact beyond reasonable dispute. In these columns we had questioned the propriety of his nomination, on the ground of availability; but the convention, fairly chosen, and proceeding with fairness and deliberation, has demanded him. This is a decision which must be final. The general judgment, upon a question of availability ought to be better than individual opinion; and, at any rate, there can be no appeal from it, if we are to continue party organization and party methods of action. For the views which Mr. Blaine is among the most prominent of the advocates of protection. Those Republicans who signify a purpose to oppose him are almost without exception from the small section of the party that opposes protection, and they allow it to be seen that they are in part, if not entirely, controlled by this fact. Upon such a challenge we cannot hesitate. To this banquet it is useless to invite any Republican who desires to maintain diversided American industries, and to preserve the commercial independence of his country. With Mr. Blaine as President these will be safe; with any President whose election over his head is now within the great question of finance Mr. Blaine is sound. He believes in the policy of protection to mait we industry, and in the original of that policy. He believes that the National Government must come to the aid of the States and other local governments for the relief of local burdens of taxation. He believes that the National Government must come to the aid of the States and other local governments for the relief of local burdens of taxation. He believes that the National Government in the policy of protection to mair we industry, and in the original protection, we believe, would be marked, not by recklessness, but by a deep sease of re THE NOMINATIONS APPROVED.

getic support.

THE THINGS HE IS TATTOOED WITH.
From The St. Louis Morning Call.
He is a tottooed man. The wounds of the fore front of every battle for the people's rights during the last quarter of the century have left their marks upon him. He is tattooed with everything that is highest and noblest and dearest in our history. The preservation of the Union of the States, the redemption of National credit, the defeat of the rebels in war and the more dangerous traiters in peace—with all these is this leader tattooed. Tattooed with this and more, tattooed with a genius that is marvellous; tattooed with magnificence as a leader, with generosity as an opponent, with wisdom as a statesman; tattooed with a list of deeds in public life that in spite of calumny mark him as a great, true and noble man. getle support.

man.

THE ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION TO BLAINE.

A great deal of opposition has already been manifested to the Republican nominee. Democratic papers all over the land oppose him. A great Republican paper, edited by a free trade Englishman, who boasts that he is not and nover will become a citizen of this country, oppose a him. All those who prefer to see the American dag traded in the dust and spat upon by foreign countries rather than see its dignity preserved, oppose him. All those who want free trade and starvation wages for our workingmen oppose him. All those who pride themselves that like the Pharisees of old, they are not as other men are; who do not believe they have any mote in their own eyes, and that Blaite has one in his, oppose him. Well, what of it if This opposition is all quite ustural, and expected. The great hue and cry already raised tends to show that Blaine is regarded by his opponents as an exceptionally strong candidate, to defeat whom requires constant vigilance and tremendous effort. Certainly nothing but fear could have excited such a tempest.

POPULAR WITH THE YOUNG MEN.

POPULAR WITH THE YOUNG MEN. From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Blaine's wonderful popularity with the young men is
one of the most significant features of the political situs-

WIDESPREAD APPROBATION. WIDESPERAD APPROBATION.

There has not been a memination since that of Grant for hiere has not been a memination since that of Grant for popular approbation as that of James 6. Blatta. Never in the history of the country was a nomination for President received in the city where it was made with such uproar of approval as that of Blatne. And not in many years has there been such spontaneous seal by young men in entering upon a Presidential campaign as is just now apparent.

WONLING STRADULY FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

entering upon a Fresteental campaign as is just how apparent.

WORKING STEADILY FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN,

From The Philadelphia Item.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE is one of the great papers of the Nation. It is able, wise, temperate, well-informed, tolerant, high-toned and partotic. It has always been for the best interests of the country. Since the nomination of Blaine, The Tribuse has exhibited its brightest and best traits—collectedness, sound judgment, knowledge of the people, and appreciation of the need bites and expectations of the Nation. Mr. Whitelaw Reight as shown his sagacity and leaderably in making for himself, his paper, and the cepublican party, a great opportunity and he deserves distinguished consideration for his invaluable services. Amid sneeds on solid courage, and the result will be the election of Blaine and Logan, and the defeat of the British free-traders who are represented by the New-York and other papers.

THE FREE TRADE BOLTERS.

SALING UNDER FAISE PRETENCES.

From the Peakell (N. Y.) Journal.

While enticing business under the false pretence of being a Republican paper the Times has constantly been endeavoring to undermine the principles of the party, and to defeat its candidates. The Times has the Pharisalical Insolence to say that in this canvase it will act as the Republican party's "friend and physician." Well, when that party need a physician it will not call a quack, The party, however, has taken upon itself the office of surgoon to the Times, and is vigorously sloughing off that paper's gangrened limbs. People who want a Democratic paper will take one that is not saling under false pretances, and those who want a Republican paper from New-York will find a reimble one in The Tribune.

SOME WILL SEE THE ERROR OF THEIR WAYS. The Independent movement will expire through its own absurdity. The campaign is very young yet, and some of these gentlemen will see the error of their ways. As the case now stands, the Independent revoit is confined to two States. In these States it is insignificant in numbers; and such as it is, it is simply tantamount to a free-trade movement under false colors. As such, it should henceforth be considered and treated.

henceforth be considered and treated.

A MALIGNER OF REPUBLICANS.

From The Boston Journal.

By all means let them no longer call themselves Republicans. As for the New-Fork Times, it has for years been a malignant assailant of prominent Republicans. It maligned John Sherman when he aspired so the Republican nomination, and it has assailed nearly every prominent Republican since that time, including President Arthur. It is British in all its sentiments, and consequently an advocate of free trade ideas. The New York Evenung Post has always been the advocate of free trade, and, now that it is going to be the prominent issue, its place is with the free trade party. This being the case, it is not fair to make the nomination of Mr. blaine a preject for leaving the Republican party. Be hones about it.

IMPUDENCE THAT WILL RE RESENTED. IMPUDENCE THAT WILL RE RESENTED.

From The Dayton (Mto) Journal,
The opposition of New-York and Boston free-traders
and dudes to Blaine and Logan, is simply a sneer at the
uncouth honest yeomanry of the great West who nominated them. It is rather a cool sort of impudence to say
that a people who have produced the feading statesmen
and warriors of the Nation since 1860 do not know how
to select candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It is a gross imputation of dishonesty as well of
ignorance that will be hotly resented if representatives
of these political dudes present themselves on our Western stumps to accuse us to our faces.

RLAINE'S CHANCES IN NEW-YORK

BLAINE'S CHANCES IN NEW-YORK.

From an Interview with Colonal George Bilas in The New-York Herald

I don't think there will be an organized Independent movement in New-York. The fact that the independents have practically done nothing as yet—that they are avowedly waiting to see who the Democrats will nominate—will, it seems to me, prevent any organized Independent movement. If such a movement is not evolved in their first indignation, as seems to have been the case in Massachusetts, I don't believe it will amount to much in New-York.

From what sources and causes can Mr. Blaine hope for non-Republican votes?

From those who are afraid of a change in our Government; from those who don't want to see the National bank system abolished; from these who are in favor of a protective tariff. We won the election of 1880 on this issue, and our platform is stronger now and the party more united os that question. The Democratic party is divided on it. They must make a two-faced platform or a free-trade one. Either will drive voters in New-York from them. The Democratic party has to pretend to have one view as to the tariff in New-York and another in Iowa, one in Alabama and another in Louisiana. Whether, in its platform, it seeks to keep up this double-facedness or comes out boldly for free trade it must lose greatly. If our people are wise they will make the campaign largely on the tariff features of the platform and must gain many votes. Then Mr. Blaine will gain votes from the Irish and others who admire his aggressive spirit. I am not going to say New-York is sure, but I do say that with wisdom on the part of Mr. Blaine's friends, with the carnest work which will be done, we have as much right to hope to carry it this year as we had at the same period of the sampaign in 1880.

REUNION OF THE CARTER FAMILIES. ORGANIZATION OF AN ASSOCIATION FOR COLLECT-

ING GENEALOGIES. WOBURN, Mass., June 11 .- The national reunion of the Carter families in the United States, includ-ing the descendants of the Rev. Thomas Carter, the first ing the descendants of the Rev. Thomas Carter, the first clerky man in Woburn (1642-84), was held here to-day in the First Congregational Church. The church, which was appropriately decorated with flowers, was well-filled with members of the Carter families. The Hou. H. A. P. Carter, of Washington, was chosen as the president of the day, and among the vice-presidents were Franklin Carter, of Whilams College, Thomas S. Carter, Dr. H. Skelton Carter, the Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach Carter and Waiter S. Carter, of New-York City, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Carter, of New-York City, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Carter, of New-Orleans. The President of the day made a few appropriate remarks in response to a poetical address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. March, after which Samuel A. Carter, of Paris, Me., delivered an interesting genealogical address. An original poeus by Mrs. George I. Chaney was then read, after which the andlence sang a hymn written for the occasion by Mrs. Isabelia Carter Rhodes.

The meeting adopted a constitution for a permanent association for cellecting and preserving information concerning the Carter family, and the association will be incorporated, having its headquarters here. The officers of the association: President, the Hon. E. A. P. Carter, of Washington; vice-presidents, James C. Carter, of New-York City, and Franklin Carter, of Williams College; corresponding secretary, Charles, W. Carter, of No. 40 Water-st., Esstos; recording secretary, A. W. Carter, of New-York City, and Franklin Carter, of Paris, Me.; Thomas M. Carter, of Beston, and Samuel Carter, of Beston, Genealogical Committee, Samuel R. Carter, of Paris, Me.; Thomas M. Carter, of Beston, and Samuel Carter, of Beston, The Genealogical Committee expects to be kept busy for a leag time, as it is estimated that there are about 80,000 members of the Carter families in the United States. clergyman in Woburn (1642-'84), was held here to-day in